ANXIOUS FOR AN ENDING.

TARIFF HEARINGS TOO MUCH FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

AN OVERWHELMING MASS OF TESTIMONY AGAINST REVISION WHICH THE FREE-TRADE STATESMEN CANNOT IGNORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 17.-It is expected that the formal hearings before the Ways and Means Comittee will close on the day originally set by the Democratic majority, Wednesday, September 29. That the period allotted for this purpose was entirely too short, everybody who is familiar with the subect knows, whether he will admit it or not. Of the housands of branches of industry in the United States whose prosperity or very existence is at stake, comparatively few have been or will be represented at the oral hearings, although many others, despairing of an opportunity thus to submit their ments and communicate facts and figures bearing upon the proposed legislation, which the com-mittee can hardly hope to obtain from other sources. have filed written or printed statements or given notice of their intention to do so. The value and force of such statements would have been much however, if they had been supplemented by oral arguments and statements, the presentation of which would have afforded an opportunity to catechise the representatives of the various intries and interests who might have appeared.

It is only fair to say that many more industries would have been heard by their personal representatives if Chairman Wilson had not been forced to deny their applications on account of the early date set for the close of the hearings. In this relation it is pertinent to call attention to the important significant fact that although Congress has been in session six weeks not a single petition or memorial praying for a reduction of existing rates of duty or demanding the repeal of the tariff act of 1890 has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The only persons who have appeared efore the committee in that behalf have be tain importers of foreign manufactured goods, the erican agents of certain foreign manufacturers and producers, and foreign producers and manufacturers who are subjects of Great Britain and Austria. Of the great body of persons whom the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee constantly refer to as "sixty millions of consumers engaged in unprotected industries," not a single representative has come to plead his cause in person and appeal for relief from the exactions of the "robber barons." No, not one, except importers. agents of foreign manufacturers and producers and alien producers and manufacturers themselves, has his voice in behalf of the "poor consumer" and demanded relief in the name of "tolling millions who are groaning under the burdens of tariff taxation;" and there is pretty good reason to be lieve that the motives of those persons who have done so were not always and absolutely philan thropic and unselfish. THEIR MINDS ALREADY MADE UP.

Some persons might say, and the suggestion would not lack force, that the members of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee have already made up their minds on the subject of "tariff reform," and that, as nothing which "tariff reformers" could say would stimulate them to greater zeal or strengthen their purpose, so nothing that manufacturers, workingmen and other friends of industries have said or may say will shake or in the slightest degree weaken that purpose. Indeed, many of the latter who have apeared before the committee have been made kee tude of most of the Democratic newspapers in respect to the hearings is essentially the same as that of the Democratic members of the committee. The latter, or such of them as have bonored the hearings with their presence, wear the air of men who are bored and who feel that they are engaged in unnecessary and useless drudgery, as well as of men whose preconceived opinions and prejudices cannot be affected by any argument, however strong, or any array of facts, however imposing and

ontemptuous indifference and of latent hostility and industrial interests which occasionally flashes into open anger. The Democratic press for the most part chooses to ignore and suppress the earnest arguments and appeals of manwho represent industries in which of millions of dollars of hundreds n capital are invested or interested, and in which hundreds of thousands of honest and indus lous American citizens are engaged and employed. Not only are the claims of these peop ignored, but concerted and constant efforts are made to array against the so-called "protected instries" the cotton growers, one-fifth of whose cotton is consumed by American manufacturers wheat growers, corn growers, meat producers and farmers generally, 85 per cent of whose prodicts find a home market mainly because of the growth and diversification of industrial enterprise and the mechanics and day laborers, who find daily employment at good wages because of the demand created by the activity and competition among these same so-called "protected industries. THE ARRAY OF TESTIMONY.

It is an attitude which conveys an impression

There is one sound reason from the standpoint of the Democratic members of the committee, as well as from that of the free-trade editor, why the former should bring the hearings to an end as speedily as possible, and why the latter should try to ignore and suppress the arguments and facts hat have been presented. It is that an overwhelming array of testimony has been and will be offered to show that the theories which are to control the preparation of the forthcoming tariff bill, as well justify it. the propositions to be embodied in that measure, are unsound and injurious. This testimony the free-trade statesmen, charged with the responsibility of tariff legislation, cannot ignore as easily and completely as free-trade editors can, and the sooner it ceases to accumulate the more contented and grateful they will feel. During the last twelve days they have been compelled to hear, day after lay, not from the lips of American manufacturers alone, but from importers as well, arguments most cogent and protests most earnest against the substitution of ad valorem rates of duty for specific compound rates, and these arguments and protests have been backed by an array of testimony which has been not only overwhelming but even startling. It is true that some contrary testi mony has been offered by a few importers. and by several manufacturers who are als importers, but it has been relatively weak and sholly insignificant when compared with the vast nd enormous weight of the evidence on the other side. The majority of the committee is wedded to the system of ad valorem duties, and the testimony of honest importers as well as of manushowing that the American consumer and the honest importer, as well as the Government, are defrauded oy ad valorem rates, has made the Democratic members exceedingly uncomforta-ble, although none of them has shown any sign that it has changed his opinions or may influence

A MATTER OF SURPRISE. It is apparent that some of the Democratic membeen surprised and disappointed, as well as disturbed and annoyed, by the attitude of the manufacturers and workingmen in regard to "free raw materials." They had evidently expected that nanulacturers and workingmen in regard to "free raw materials." They had evidently expected that the former would greeuily swallow the bait of-fered and that the latter would feel no interest in the matter; they had depended on greed in the one case and on lack of intenigence in the other, and have been rudely undeceived in both cases, The uniform, almost unanimous, testimony of manufacturers and workingmen has been against the repeal of the duties on so-called "raw materials" ch come into competition with like materials which come into competition with like materials of domestic growth and production. It is true that some testimony has been offered on the other side, but it has come mainly from three or four importers and from Congressman Ikert, who amused the committee as well as everybody else who was present yesterday with his clumsy attempts to advocate free trade and incidental protection to erican industries in the same breath. anxious to deprive the ceal miners and others who engaged in producing the "raw materials" of the pottery industry of the benefits of protection, order that the potters of East Liverpool, in his trict, might continue to enjoy its benefits. The intelligence with which the subject of "raw mate-rials" has been discussed by the representative workingmen who have appeared before the com-mittee, as well as the vigor of their opposition to the repeal of the duties thereon, has been a disaable surprise to the Democratic members.

difference shown by the importers was so a disappointment to them. In fact, the importers have disappointed them in several respects, t the least important and significant of which

has been the lack of unanimity in the advocacy of radical and sweeping reductions in the rates of duty. Few, if any of them, have asserted or complained that the existing tariff has prevented to any great extent, checked and nearly every one of them has frankly admitted that prices of most articles, if not lower to the American consumer, are at least no dearer now before the enactment of the tariff law of Another proposition, the truth of which been attested by every manufacturer and workingman who has appeared before the committee, that the cost of domestic production has been re duced to the lowest point which will allow payment of the present rates of wages, and that a reduction of the existing scale of duties will inevitably cause a corresponding reduction of

GREAT INJURY WOULD RESULT.

The testimony also shows that, irrespective of the injury to American producers that would be caused by the repeal of the duties on so-called "raw materials," which would thus be brought into unfair competition with like materials produced in the United States, the benefit to the American manufacturer would be small compared with the injury caused by a reduction in the rates of duty on manufactured goods. It is easy to see that this would be the case when the fact is considered that percentage of cost of "raw materials" in the finished product is relatively small-often when compared with the insignificant, in fact, percentage of cost of labor in the same product. This is a fact which, simple and plain as it appears, is studiously ignored by most "tariff reformers.

Another favorite theory of free traders has received rude and stunning blows within the last two weeks. They have always contended that if no duties whatever were imposed upon imported articles, American manufacturers and producers, except perhaps those along the Atlantic seaboard, would be fairly well protected against foreign competi-tion by the greater cost of transportation of the foreign articles as compared with domestic artiby testimony which cannot be successfully controverted, and which conclusively shows that the European manufacturer and producer enjoys equal if not superior advantages, as compared with the domestic manufacturer and producer, in the matter of transportation charges. It has been shown that wool can be transported from London, which is the great wool market of the world, to New-York or Philadelphia at rates which are only one-twelfth of the rates on wool from Colorado or any other state or Territory was of the New-York or Philadelphia at rates which are only one-twelfth of the rates on wool from Colorado or any other cles to interior points of distribution and consump State or Territory west of the Missouri River to the same cities, and as low or lower than wool can be sent from Ohio, Muchigan or any of the other Western States to the same markets; that crockery-ware can be shipped from Liverpool, Ham-burg, Bremen and other European ports to Chicago. St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and other inland cities at less cost for transportation | tion of the reduction of profits, but a reducthan the same ware can be transported from the potteries of New-Jersey, Ohio and Virginia to the one to the manufacturers for a number same places, and that the rate on pottery from Trenton to New-York averages as high as the rate from Liverpool to the same city; that marble can asported under through bills of lading from the Italian quarries, not only to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Savannah, New-Orleans and other const cities, but to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detreit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and other inland cities, at a lower cost than from quarries in Vermont, Tennessee and Georgia to the same cities. The free traders never seem to have investigated this subject and the disclosure of the facts was a surprise to them. Some of them even now appear to think that it must cost more to transport a ton of imported goods from St. Louis to a place in the interior of Missouri than it does ly to realize and appreciate that fact. The atti- to transport a ton of domestic goods over the same

In no previous investigation by any Committee of Ways and Means has the testimeny in regard to the relative rates of wages paid to labor in the United States and in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Austria, been so clear, conclusive and a tisfactory as that submitted during the pending barestigation. That American labor receives from 75 to 300 per cent more than labor in like industries in the countries named is a fact that has not only been proved by the direct testimony of men who have worked for wages in in the same occupations in the United States and in foreign countries, and by thorough investigations made by manufacturers and officials of the Government, but has been admitted to be a fact by importers as well as by one foreign manufacturer, Mr. Latzko, who is Austria's Imperial Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition. The only person who has testified to the contrary-and his testimony consisted of bare assertions, which have since been completely disproved, was an agent of foreign manufacturers, whose assertions turned out to consist of one part fact to four parts imagina-

Intimately related to the subject of wages is the Lake, of East Liverpool, while. They represented question of the relative efficiency and productive—the National Potters' Union and pleaded earnestly ness of American labor and European labor. After the free-traders were forced to admit, most re- Walker said antly, that wages are 100 to 300 per cent higher in the United States than the wages of men em- tariff at least as much as the manuf of Europe, they made a brand-new discovery. "It cent on account of it in the rate of our wages" is true," they admitted, "that American labor is ... He wanted to repel the suggestion that the paid better, but one American does as much, pro- working potters had come in response to the retuces as much in a given time, as two or three quest or desire of manufacturers, or that the lat persons do in Europe, and therefore the labor cost ter had exercised any influence whatever in the persons do in Europe, and therefore the labor cost of production here is no greater than there." This is a sublimely beautiful theory, and one which strongly appealed to Yankee pride, not to say Yankee vanity, but like all of the other beautiful and captivating theories which the free-traders construct and invite an admiring world to embrace, lacks substance; there are no facts to support or

THE THEORY SHRINKS AND SHRIVELS No sooner is it exposed to contact with actual facts than it shrinks and shrivels and loses all its charming features. The concurrent, uniform and almost unanimous testimony of the men who have appeared before the committee and testified on this point, whether they were men who had themselves worked in mills and factories in Europe as well as in this country, or manufacturers who had the United States, or manufacturers whose opinions were based upon careful, patient and intelligent personal observation abroad and experience at home, this testimony was that new theory is utterly destitute of any substantial foundation and that all the facts are opposed to it. And it may added that the Austrian commissioner, Mr. Latzko, who is a practical manufacturer and a large employer of labor at home, who himself worked in Belgium and German factories in his earlier years, and who has repeatedly visited the United States and carefully and thoroughly investigated this subject, testified to the same effect. Another favorite theory of Free Traders which has been rudely treated by facts since this investigation began is that the American consumer pays a "tariff tax" equal to the amount of the duty upon every article he consumes, if it he subject to duty, whether the particular article he consumes be of foreign or domestic manufacture or production. Not only have foreign producers asserted that they, and not the American consumer, pay the duty, but they have supported their assertions with facts that no man can gainsay, but agents of foreign manufacturers and importers of foreign commedities have done the same thing, much to the disgust of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who are precluded from trying to discredit their own witnesses. earlier years, and who has repeatedly visited the

PRICES TO THE AMERICAN CONSUMER Add to this mass of evidence the unanimous testimony of manufacturers, importers and workingmen that prices to the American consumer armen that prices to the American consumer are not only very much lower than they were five, ten, twenty or thirty years ago, but that they have steadily declined throughout that period, and are now as low as, or lower than, they were three years ago, prior to the enactment of the existing tariff law, and a state of facts is presented that seems little short of appalling to the free traders who are bent on tariff simishing. No wonder they are at their wits' end for arguments to prove that this condition of affairs does not actually exist, or that it is not due wholly or in part to the encouragement and protection of home industries, and the effects of healthy domestic competition. They will probably meet the emergency by offering a brand new assortment of theories to account for facts the existence of which they have heretofore stubbornly and vociferously denied, and which have given the lie to old theories which must now be forever discarded. Another result of the pending investigation, which the free traders naturally regard with feelings of apprehension and of disgust, because it deals a rude, if not fatal, blow against one of their chief theories, is the proof which has been offered that a number of new and important domestic industries have sprung into existence since the enactment of the tariff law of 1890, brief as that period has been, and that a number of industries which at that time were in a feeble and languishing condition have revived and flourished, and that in nearly every case this happy result has not only been accumplished without any increase of cost to the American consumer, but has usually been attended by a decline in prices, while millions of American capital and thousands of American citizens have been furnished with profitable employment. In these cases the relation between cause and effect is so positive and unmistakable, and so easy to discern, that even the most reckless "tariff reformer" in Congress will hardly have the hardihood to deny its existence. not only very much lower than they were five

existence.
When everything is taken into consideration,

therefore, it is easy to see why the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are anxious to bring the hearings to a close, and why the Democratic newspapers are ignoring and trying to suppress the important and significant facts disclosed by and during the pending investiga-

THE TARIFF ON POTTERY.

After the tariff on pottery had been discussed on Saturday by Representative Ikert from the standpoint of a statesman who is a free trader and favors incidental protection to American industries the same subject was further discussed teries for wages. One of the manufacturers was Henry Brunt, of Baltimore. As a boy and man be worked in an English pottery ten years as a work g potter and also as a manager, and he has been in the same business in the United States for twelve in the same business in the United States for twelve years, first as a workman, next as manager, and during the last three years as a manufacturer. He said that he would speak from personal knowledge and give the reasons why he wants the existing duties retained. In the first place any reduction would be sure to affect wages of workin, men, and to that he was unalterably opposed because he himself worked for free-traile wages, and he neverwanted American labor reduced to that level. As a manager in England ae had charge of the employment of the operatives and therefore knew what they received in the different classes of employment. He also employs operatives in this country, and he read an intresting table showing the wages that are paid to men and women, boys and girls, in American potteries. According to this table the average wases in the United States, taking all the branches of labor in a pottery, are 125 per cent higher than in England. He was saked by Democratic members of the committee if wages had not increased in England since he left there twelve years ago. He replied in the negative, so far as the vottery industry was tended as attick was immedian among the workers in the was opposed to any reduction of wages, becau would make the workmen less ambitious, less

WHAT REDUCTION WOULD MEAN

William Burgess, a pottery manufacturer of Tren ton, who has enjoyed special opportunities to investigate the condition of the pottery industry

working potters who addressed the for the retention of the present rates of duty. Mr.

"We feel and know that we are benefited by the

and that we have an advantage of at working potters had come in response to the request or desire of manufacturers, or that the latter had exercised any influence whatever in the matter. They did not come to speak as manufacturers or for manufacturers, but as workingmen speaking for workingmen. There had been no general reduction of wages in the pottery industry in this country since is,, but there had been a slight reduction in the wages paid on several of the coarser grades of pottery that did not affect wages in general. He knew that prices had been reduced and that consumers now pay about 20 per cent less than they did ten years ago. Mr. Bynum had asserted that wages in the Trenton potteries were reduced generally after the emetment of the law of 180. This statemen. Mr Walker denied point blank, except as to a few employes charged in marking sanitary and plumbing supplies who, he said, had suffered a slight reduction. He declared that in opposing any reduction of duries he spoke the sentiments of every worklustann engaged in the industry. Mr. Lake made the same statement. The importers of and wholesale dealers in politery were represented by Jerome Jones, of Boston, who had been delegated to appear in behalt of the National Association of Wholesale Pottery Dealers. He admitte: that the prices of good crackery ware have been reduced within the lost twenty years, but he attributed that to improved inforesses of manufacture, rather than to domestic competition. He complained of the ambiguity of the existing lariff law, and alwocated either the repeal of the daty on packages and inland freight charges, or a reduction of E per cent in the rates of duty. The importers he said, also desired to have the system of damage allowances restored. He also advocated the repeal of the duties on all raw materials, and spoke abount of the merits and cheapness of Nova Scotia coal. Mr. Jones commended the system of general appraisers, and spoke highly of the present board, which he said had done much good. He spoke about combinations at none the mental appraisers

AGAINST REMOVING DUTY ON POREIGN COAL Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 17 (Special).-The Kanawha Coal Exchange, at a meeting yesterday, pointed a committee of twenty-three to go to Wash-ington to make a protest before the Ways and Means Committee of the House against the repeal of the daty of 75 cents a ton now imposed on all foreign coal. This action was taken in response of all a telegram from President M. F. Ingalis, of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four lines, urging the importance of such a step.



THE WAY THEY'RE PUT UP, in sealed glass vials, is enough in itself to recommend Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. It keeps them always fresh and reliable. Pleasant Pellets. It keeps them always fresh and reliable. You can't be sure of the big, old-fashioned pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

But these little Fellets are better at every point. By their tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines, they increase the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cure Jaundice, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

There's no disturbance, no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. One tiny granule is a gentle laxa-

There's no disantheir help lasts.
One tiny granule is a gentle laxative; three are cathartie.
They're the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. They're the cheapest, too, for they're quaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.
Nothing else can be "just as good." Tricky dealers always have things to urge upon you which are better for them to sell, but had for you to buy.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES. | VIEWS ON THE OUTLOOK.

SPEED.

PERTS-THE NEW MAGAZINE GUN-THE TEN YEARS' SERVICE LAW. Washington, Sept. 17 (Special).-Published ac counts of the remarkable speed made by the gunboat Castine on her trial trip in Long Island Sc have been confirmed by official advices received by Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Waiker senior member of the board which inspected the I during her trials. According to Adm 16,02 knots per hour, not counting tidal correct tions, which may reduce the speed to only a fracover sixteen knots. There is little that despite all allowances or corrections the The results of the trial are remarkable and have caused no little surprise in naval circles. They make the little 1,050-ton vessel's record the in the matter of increased speed over contract requirements, ever attained by domestic or foreign-built ships. Thirteen knots only were demanded of the Castine's contractors, and had she made that ed the Government would have accepted her. it is, she has exceeded requirements by at least three knots, and her builders, the Bath Iron Works, a bonus of over \$60,000, the pro-Relatively, the performances of the Castine were

more satisfactory than those of the New-York, to which of all the vessels of the Navy the palm for belongs. Compared with her sister the Machias, the Castine's record is particularly striking. The Machias made 15.42 knots on her official trial, and the Bath Iron Works secured a bonus of about \$50,000. Proportionately, no vessel previously exceeded this premium. Even in the case of English ships, where steam is often Secretary Herbert has formally approved the rec-

Commander Converse was president, that the calibre of the proposed magazine guns for the Navy and marine corps shall be ,231 of an inch. The recommendations of the board had previously approved by Commodore Sampson, chief of experts to adopt a gun of this calibre having the necessary elements of strength, simplicity and process to this end will begin at once, a the needs of the Navy will permit of little delay. At present the naval service is armed with the .45 alibre gun, which has been cast aside by the military powers of Europe, by several of the republics y powers of Europe, by several of the republics South America and by China and Japan. Comdore Sampson has already begun the preparator of a circular to inventors inviting them to mit small arms for test by a board of officers, as circular will specify the calibre of guns to be eptable and describe in a general way their tures. It is probable that American inventors y will be permitted to compete. In adopting calibre 234 as the standard for the Navy, the rid carried out the present naval policy of "imving on improvements." The practical idea that Army and Navy should have the same calibre small arms, to make possible an interchange of munition, was seriously considered by the board,

ROGRAMME FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

aw celebrate the centennial of the laying of the

holiday in the District of Columbia and all public business will be suspended. There will be a process sion preceding the exercises, which will be held The route of the parale will be the same as taker by President George Washington 100 years ago from the front of the State, War and Navy Build Seventeenth-st. through Pennsylvania-ave

The everyises will begin at 2 o'clock in the pres ace of Congress, National and District officials and a throng of spectators, which it is expected ad a throng of spectators, which it is expected in full the plaza. President Cleveland will preside the programme will be as follows, the instrumental usic being furnishes by the Marine Band and the scal music by a chorus of 1,00 volces:

Prayer, by no Rev. William Paret, Bishop of Maryland, Oration, William Wirt Henry, Virginia.

"The United States whate," Vice-President Stevenson,

erns United States House of Representatives." Charle

"The Judiciary," Henry Billings Brown, Supreme Court "District of Columbia," Miron M. Parker, Board of

Benediction, Cardinal Gibbons,

FOR THE INSPECTION OF HOGS. Washington, Sept. 17. Secretary Morton has just ssued an important order, broadening and perfeeting the meat inspection service of the Agriultural Department. After October 1 all hogo-laughtered for the interstate and foreign trade will be inspected before slaughter, and again at the time the carcass is being dressed. This has been enforced heretofore in the inspection of cattle and sheep only.

A " DRI'MMER" BEATEN AND KORBED.

Ningara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17.-M. B. Scanlon, a commercial traveler from Buffalo, while here or Friday night, met two local thieves, who, after drugging him, led him to a lonely spot near the bank of the gorge, where they brutally assaulted is shown in every direction." tim, breaking his arm, and then robbed him of about \$200. The police have arrested Alexander Percy and George Timbs us the assailants. Scan-ion is under a physician's care and may die.

A LAKE STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION. Duluth, Minn., Sept. 17.—The new-steel Anchor Line freighter Cadorus was sunk this afternoon in the harbor in a collision with the G. G. Hadley. The ajuries to the vessel cannot be estimated until she is raised. The damage to the cargo depends on whether the doors in the water-tight bulkheads were closed or not. The loss is not likely to be under \$20,000, and may reach a much higher figure.

A RIG CONCERN'S APPEAL GRANTED.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.-The story of how the gigantic lumber and milling corporation of Moore, Smith & Co. got so badly squeezed by the financial stringency was told to about seventy-five as-sembled creditors at the Board of Trade rooms caterday. "We have not failed," said President A. D. Moore, "and our plants are in full operation. We owe our laborers \$65,000, and if they would file individual liens it would call down upon our heads the army of creditors to whom ve owe about \$700,000. We cleared last year \$150,000, and our business is better this year, if we can be allowed to go on with it and realize its profits. We ask to be allowed to pay our workmen first." Mr. Moore explained that he believed that the company's assets approximated \$2,000,000 at a fair valuation. It was then decided to grant the three companies an extension of time, the right to pay labor first and to continue their business without interruption.

A PILOT BOAT ASHORE AT LONG BEACH. The David Carll, pilot boat No. 4, of Jersey City, went ashore about II o'clock Saturday night on Long Beach. The crew took to the boats, and were picked up by Captain Frank Rogers, of Bay Port, L. L. and taken to that place. The Carll is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

Special train leaves New-York, Chamber 38tt., at 19:15 a. m., Sept. 20, 26 and 30. Limit ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.

CHICAGO AND RETURN, VIA ERIE, \$18.

THE GUNBOAT CASTINE'S REMARKABLE MORE TALKS WITH BANKERS AND MER-CHANTS.

UNDENIABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION RESULTS OF HER TRIAL SURPRISE NAVAL EX-

-HOPES OF FUTURE PROGRESS-EFFECT OF TARIFF UNCERTAINTY AND DE-LAY OVER THE SILVER BILL.

The Tribune a few days ago published interviews with many prominent bank presidents and merchants indicative of the revival in business which has set in recently, and the relaxation in financial conditions. On all sides testimony was given as to the improvement already accomplished and generally hopeful sentiment was developed. Additional talks with men of prominence are herewith given, and the same recognition of the brightening of the outlook is shown. An undercurre servatism is to be noted, however, with strong evidence that the fear of tariff uncertainties is recognized as an element that retards recovery. Prompt action by the Senate on the Silver Repeal bill is desired, but the bettering of the times is regarded as having already begen.

MR. VAN VLECK SEES A PROMISING SIGN. William D. Van Vleck, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the absence of the president, was asked for his views of the situation.

"There is no question," he replied, "but that a

general improvement from three weeks ago is appromising sign which we discover in our banking business is in easier tone in the conversation of business men. They all feel easier, The currency question, which has been a source of so much trouble, seems to have entirely disappeared from the situation. But I regret to say that we do not find that merchants are easy, by any manner of means. Collections are poor in many lines of trade in many places. There is also considerable renewing of discounts. There are, however, not many new applications for discounts. In fact, think business men are waiting quietly for the troubles to pass over, and are hesitating about taking up new burdens until the atmosphere becomes more clear. On the whole, however, the outlook certainly is more favorable."

Asked for his views respecting Chicago exacting discount on New-York exchange, Mr. Van Vick said he believed that if Coleago bankers had bravely met the situation by the issue of Clearing House certificates, as was done by the New-York banks, they would have contributed much to the easement of the general situation.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT NOTICED. Oliver F. Berry, cashler of the Tradesmen's National Bank, said: "There is a decided improvement and we appear to be getting upon higher ground and out of the mire through which we have been struggling during the past six weeks. If the Senate passes the act to repeal the silver purchase of the Sherman law there will be a return of confidence in every quarter. Still, the conmust necessarily be of slow growth. There is no loubt, however, that the improvement has rapid within the last fortnight, as a result of Congressional action in the matter of sliver,"

James T. Kilbreth, the Collector of the Port, said to a Tribune reporter, when he was asked to give

his views on the present feeling in the business

of the question, but I will say that within the last few days I have found that in my association with siness men there has grown up a much better feeling all around. I should judge that all that I ould require for the full restoration of confide would be the final passage of the Silver Repeal bill." The cashier of the Custom House, W. L. Bost

wick, told the reporter that the number of check which had been received for the payment of duties and the interest on withdrawals had increases largely. "That shows," he sa'd, "that the banks becoming more liberal with the merchants than they were, and are advancing money to them to do MR. IVES FEARS OVERCONFIDENCE

Brayton Ives, president of the Western Nation Bank, said: "There is no doubt that the financial dition has improved to a remarkable degree in the past ten days. In fact, if the Senate were to pass the Wilson Repeal bill at once, and then would begin to return rapidly to its normal state the fact that the last few weeks have shown that lieve that when the money question is settled siness will revive rapidly. But there is danger of people becoming overcoafident, so long as the passage of the Repeal bill is delayed, and so long as there is a chance of further legislation which may be hostile to the banks, and thereby bring been suffering. While the improvement in the mind that the deposits in the New-York banks are still only a little above the lowest points, and sa far as I can see or hear, the return of money to ing House certificates outstanding, and the banks are below the legal reserve, it behooves everyone to move with caution. We see many signs here of a disposition to ask urgently for money on the part of the South and the West, whenever the stringency is relaxed. In fact, the pressure on us for money from out-of-town places has been as great as at any time in the last few weeks While greatly relieved by the improvement, I think It is best for all concerned not to speak in too sanguine a manner as to the immediate future. The action of Congress is the key to the whole situation, and while the silver Senators persist in the policy of delay it is impossible for any well-informed business man to regard the future without some apprehension." Robert M. Gallaway, president of the Merchants

National Bank, said: "Business is certainly reviv ing. It will be slow until the Senate acts on th silver bill, for while we all believe it is sure of passage, the great body of people want the assurance of positive results before entering freely upon new engagements. But money is flowing back from all channels, and capital draws other capital with it whenever it makes a move. The New-York banks will doubtless show a surplus reserve by the statement this week. Yes, it is true that railway earnings are poor, but that is the re sult of the shutdown of mills and factories, which has checked the movement of the raw material and the finished product as well. But with the ease in money, mills and factories will start up again-in fact, they are now resuming rapidlyand with the movement of traffic under way again and with increased production and consumption. railway earnings will begin to pick up again feeling everywhere is better, and more confidence

MR. GIBSON'S HOPEFULNESS George Rutledge Gibson, of Watson & Gibson,

expressed these views: "The panic of this summer has been produced by complex causes, but its chief manifestation has been a currency famine, which forcal the suspenon of numerous banks and the stoppage of many mills. These banks and manufacturing establishments were sound, and they had not been practising kiting methods, but they ran short of the physical pieces of money to pay depositors and to meet payrolls. As soon as the circulating medium and public sentiment got the benefit of the heavy gold imports and the considerable new issues of National bank notes the tension was diminished and banks and factories generally resumed. Easier money and the consequent revival of the normal exchange operations between our great com-mercial points will result in the breaking of the embargo on the movement of grain and merchandise, which continued as long as shippers could not negotiate their domestic bills. axation will operate to free the arrested traffic of the railways and to improve their returns, which were necessarily very bad during July and August. This has been a curious panic; it was not due to overtrading, overspeculation, bubble schemes, fancy prices (except for some industrials), or to an epidemic of fraud. The stringency of money and the projonged strain on the mercantile world merely bent, but did not break, the general credit system; recovery will be astonishingly rapid, unless chilled again by tariff tinkering. Democrats and Republicans alike agree that no revolutionary changes can be made with the Treatury revenues in their present shape. The scars of the panic of ISC will not be deep, like those of 1873, and the runnent shock to confidence will be less than 1884, when so many frauds had been committed as to prevent an early return in the confidence of

For Hendacke and Nervousness Use Harsford's Acid Phosphate,

Dr. J. S. Whitaker, Millville, N. J., says: "It has been thoroughly tested, and especially in certain forms of dyspepsis, headache, nervous affections, and restoring the waste to the nervous and muscular system especially gaused by overwork."

TANKS WITH MENCHANTS.

a Jule hesitate about talking for Methods at a fule hesitate about talking for publication, being apprehensive that something they may see will in some form injure their business. And thus it came to pass that a Tribune reporter encountered a member of an important pholesale drygoods house, who said subst that while he was an optimist for publication h was a pessimist in his own heart. How this man regards the situation is fairly illustrated in this

was a pessimist in his own heart. How this man regards the situation is fairly illustrated in this seclaration: "August should be and ordinarily is a good month in our particular line. Many people was a second of the person of the person of the people was desirable to the the people was desirable to the the people will replenish their stock by small orders, sent through the mails or given to the travelling salesman. Thus the loss in August, because of the small orders of out-of-town merchants when they were here in person inspecting stock, was of so vast an amount that it will be impossible, under any conditions, to catch up.

A prominent man in mercantile and banking circles, who, however, preferred that his name should not be associated in print with his expression of opinion, said: "There is no doubt that the general financial situation has somewhat improved, that currency is coming back to a considerable extent, that the banks are easier and are beginning to resume their natural functions, and that generally a better feeling prevails. In commercial and mercantile lines there is evidence also of increased ability on the part of banks to extend assistance. The fact remains, however, that the situation and extended all over the country, to the buyers at retail stores at every cross-roads. The entire country is now disturbed in its financial and industrial relations just as New-York has been in weeks past, and I fear it is going to take much longer than some people think to refleve that situation and bring us back to the condition of prosperity we ensemble the second of the matlations just as New-York has been in weeks past, and I fear it is going to take much longer than some people think to relieve that situation and bring us back to the condition of prosperity we enjoyed a year ago at this time. Meanwhile the matter of collections has not materially improved, though some signs of encouragement exist. Though Congress may dispose of the silver question, there can be no final relief from anxiety until manufacturers and merchants and the people generally know what the administration and the Democratic party, now in full power, intend to do with the tariff, Manufacturers are not going to Washington to make themselves heard in committee, because they know it is useless. They could only state their case on the basis of protection to American industries with the result that they would be blackguaried by the majority, for the minority are powerless to do anything. Some interests will be represented there, of course, as a matter of record, but we all know that will be the end of it. We have a complete Democratic, anti-Protection Administration to face, and until the country knows what these forces are going to provide, as a basis on which to operate in the future, there can be no stability in affairs. In my judgment, it will require a long time to restore confidence all over this country we that as they were moving when this Adm sumed control of our National affairs.

GIBBONS AND SATOLLI PRESENT.

INVESTITURE OF ARCHBISHOP HENNESSEY AT DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 17.-After many weeks of preparation the investiture of Archbishop Hen-nessey is complete, and the insignia brought from Rome were with much form and impressive solem-nity placed upon him to-day by the highest repre-sentatives of the Catholic Church in America. St. Raphael's Cathedral, where the ceremonies were held, is a large stone street.

were held, is a large stone structure, picturesqu situated in the shadow of an overhanging bluff. Not a tenth of those desirous of witnessing the who held cards of admission from the committee were obliged to turn away, and when the proc sion was formed, headed by Cardinal Gibbons and Monsigner Satolli, it was difficult to make a way As the procession marched up the centre aisle, th

choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos," led by Mrs. Romeld-Pattison and Messrs. Langlois and Dasso, of Chicago. These were assisted by the organ and large orchestra. When the chancel rail was reached the 'Hallelujah Chorus' by the choir was sung

Seated on the throne, conspicuous by the color of his official robes, Cardinal Gibons was surrounded by many well-known men. There were, besides Monsignor Satolli, Archbishops Feehan, Ireland, Riordan, Corrigan, Katze Ryan Elder, Coadjutor Archbishops Chapelle and Kain, Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington, New-Zealand; Bishops Ryan, Marti, Chotard, Cosgrove, Scanlan, Scannell, Burke, McGovern, O'Hara, ian, Sea. McDonnell, Luma McGo Ludden, Horstmann, Schwebach, locieaux, Gallagher, Hennessey, Moore, Heslin, McGolrick and Cotter, Monsign-Moore, Heslin, McGoirick and Cotter, Monsigner, Nugent, London, England; Monsigner Gadd, Manchester, England; Monsigner Farley, New-York. The Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Monsigner Satolli, and the sermon of Archbishop Ryan was a masterplece of pulpit oratory.

After the mass the ceremonies of investiture took place. These were the investment, the oath, the prayers, the consecration and benefiction. In

the prayers, the consecration and benefiction, in which Cardinal Gibbons took a prominent part. In the afternoon the visiting prelates and prominent personages to the number of 490 had a dinner at Mount St. Joseph's College. Speeches were made by Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan. This evening solemn pontifical vespers were held, at which the visiting clergy were present and assisted.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO DRESS. The tenants occupying the handsome brownstone flathouse Nos. 1,037 and 1,038 Fifth-ave., at Eighty fifth-st., were treated to a little unexpected excitement in the sunrise of the morning yesterday by a fire which filled the house with smoke, destroyed part of the fifth floor, and burned up costly furniture worth about \$2,500 belonging to Judah A. de Lima. M. de Lima, who is a commission me-chant, doing business at No. 71 Wall-st., lives on the north side of the fifth floor with his wife and daughter. Miss de Lima was the first to be awakened by the odor of black smoke that seemed to pour in volumes from the butler's pantry. M. de Lima ran to the window and shouted for help. As if in answer to his cries came the rattle of the engine wheels and the clang of the bell breaking the solemn stillness of the morning. A confused the solemn stillness of the morning. A Collision medley of figures, arrayed in every variety of unfinished street attire, tumbled out of the door and down the steps, while the firemen ran the hose up the stairs to M. de Lima's rooms. Charles Fuers, the janitor, was already trying to submerge the flames with a hand hose. The entire damage to the building and furniture will not exceed \$5.000.

THREATENED BY FOREST FIRES.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 17.-The Wisconsin fires came close to this city to-day. During the day & ense cloud of smoke hung over the city, the effect being that of a heavy fog. At Duluth the fire caused only inconvenience, but at Superior there was considerable danger. The fires which have been burning about the city_were not considered dangerous until to-day, when, driven by a strong breeze, the flames came dangerously near to South Superior and other outlying suburbs. The fire department was called out and quick and vigorous work was demanded, but finally the flames were extinguished with only small damage.

A SMOKE CLOUD OVER DELAWARE BAY. Cape May, Sept. 17.—Navigation on Delaware Baf has been almost impossible to-day. Pilots had the

utmost difficulty in keeping the channel even when running at the lowest possible speed. This is one of the results of the dense smoke which has dark-ened the atmosphere since last night. During the night the wind veered to the westward and immediately great banks of smoke rolled across the bay. The smoke has the odor of burning weed-in this city it has permeated everything and has affected the eyes and throat of every one. At Cape May Point the smoke is denser than in this city. No one here knows where the hre is, but it is thought to be in Delaware.

NAMED BY ORLEANS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Rochester, Sept. 17 (Special),-At the Orleans County Republican Convention at Albion yester-day, Henry A. Bruner, Edwin L. Wage, Isast N. Stebbins, Frank Moore, William H. Rogers, F. L. Downs and E. B. Simonds were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention and instructed to urge the nomination of Marcus H. Phillips, 6 orleans County, for Senator. These county nominations were made: For Trensurer, George H. Newell, Medina; Member of Assembly, Samuel W. Smith, Gaines; Superintendent of the Poor, George Mathes, Clarendon: School Commissioner, Adebert O. Smith, Kenuali; Coroner, Dr. Frank B. Storer, Holley; Justice, of Sessions, Talcott B, Porter, Barre.

WEINBERGER DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL the Mount Vernon Hotel in this city on Friday night, d scharged this morning from the Emergacy Hosp The attendant at the bospital says Weinberger left building in company with his brother-in-law, and is a posed to have gone home. When he went away he may good rendified us could be exceeded after the perfence he had gone through on Priday night.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine with plenty cise in the open air. Her form glows with the face blooms with its beaut. If her asset the cleaning action of a bratice remedy, she rentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Fig.

Artistic People can find New Styles in FURNITURE at FLANT'S, 14th-